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Gillan

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(54) **SCALE REMOVAL ASSEMBLY**

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E21B 37/06 (2006.01)
E21B 33/12 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *E21B 37/06* (2013.01); *E21B 33/12* (2013.01); *E21B 37/00* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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USPC 166/174, 312, 311, 382, 222, 223
See application file for complete search history.

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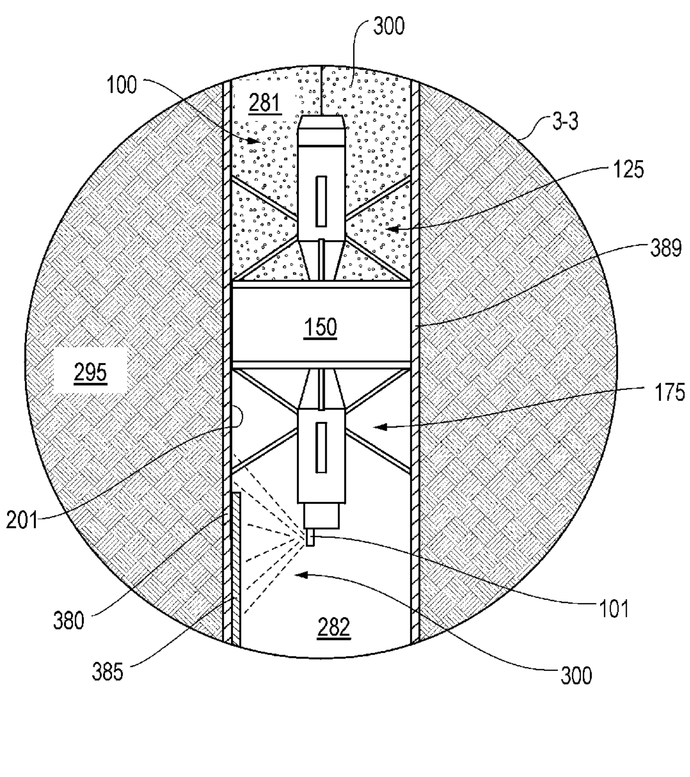
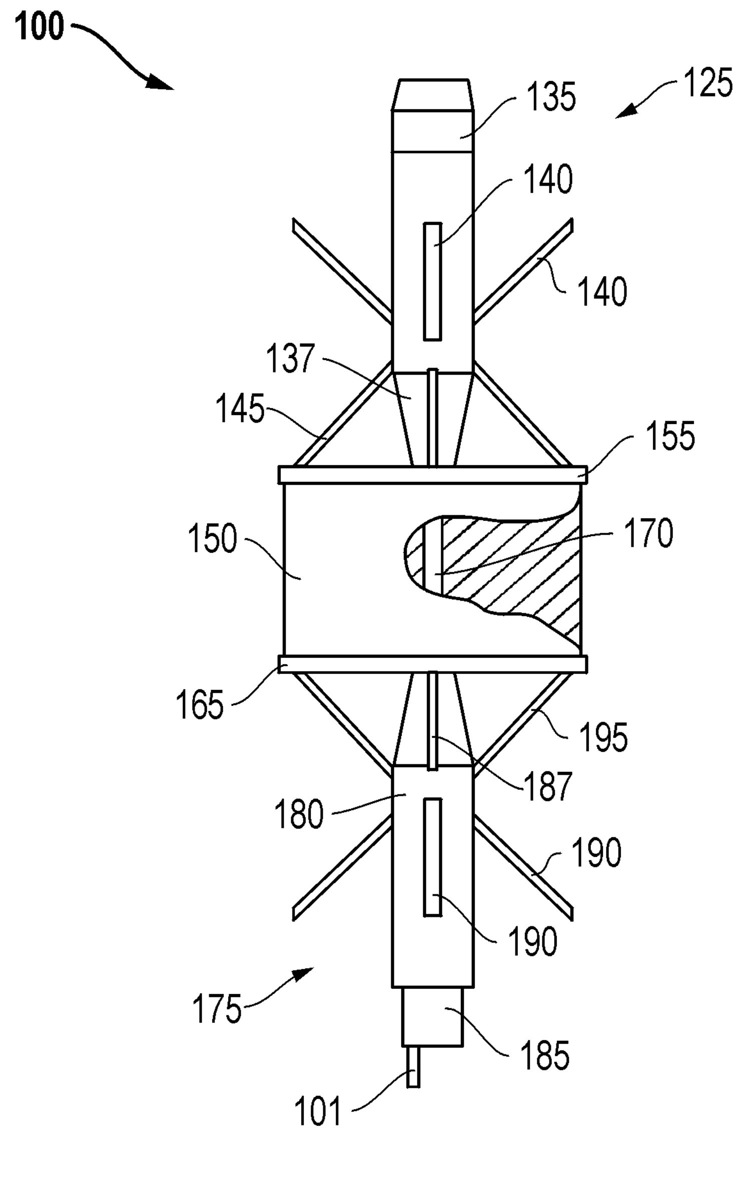
(57) **ABSTRACT**

An assembly for cleanout of scale buildup from a wall of a hydrocarbon well. The assembly is configured to be deployed and operated under pressure without the requirement of coiled tubing to deliver cleanout fluid. The assembly may include a plug for sealing against the wall of the well immediately above the location of scale buildup. A cleanout tool, such as a jetting nozzle may be coupled to the downhole side of the plug. Thus, fluid and pressure may be provided to the well uphole of the plug. In this manner, the plug may direct the fluid to the jetting nozzle to achieve cleanout of the scale buildup.

20 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets




100
125
135
140
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137
145
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150
170
165
195
187
180
190
190
175
185
101

FIG. 1

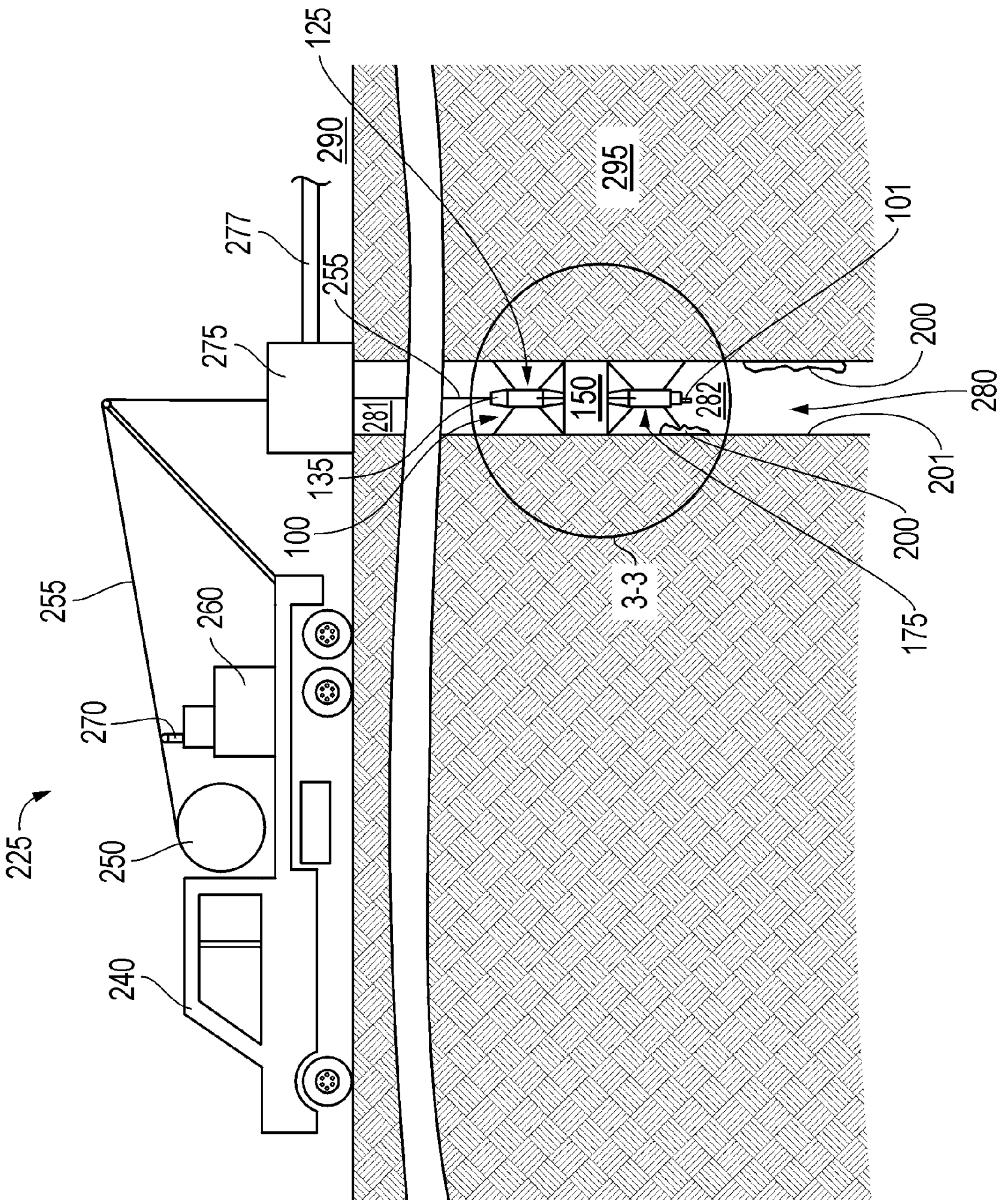
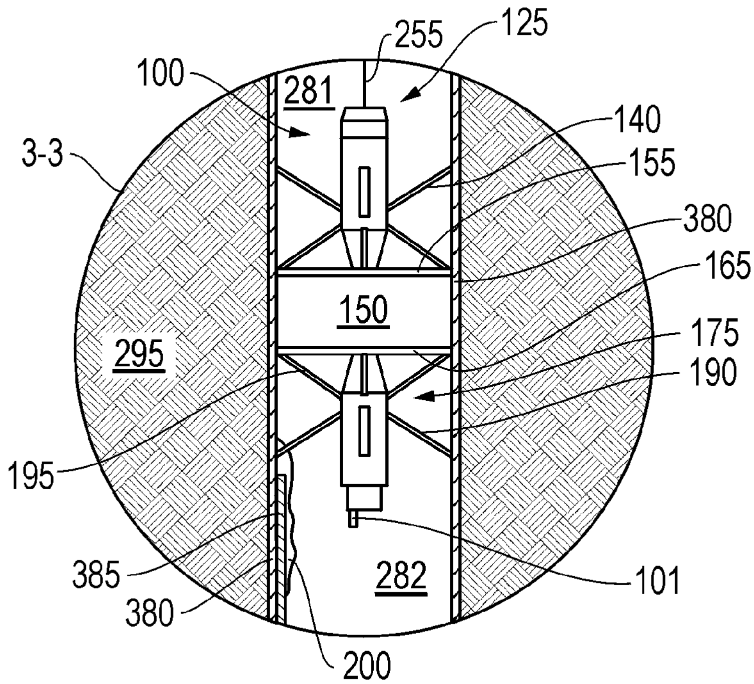

225
240
250
270
260
255
275
277
290
255
125
295
281
135
100
150
282
101
200
280
201
200
175
3-3

FIG. 2



255
125
100
281
3-3
140
155
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165
150
295
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190
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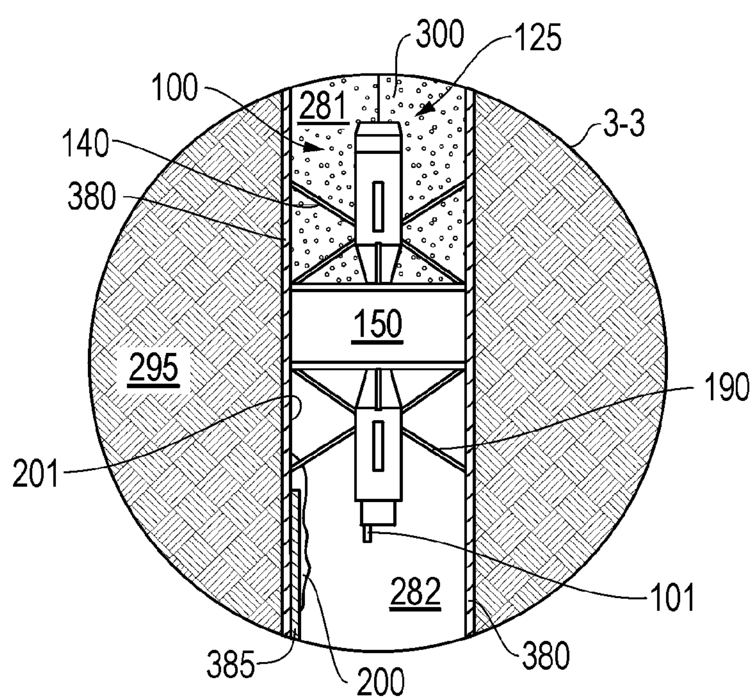
385
282
101
380
200

FIG. 3A



300
125
100
281
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140
380
150
295
190
201
282
101
385
380
200

FIG. 3B

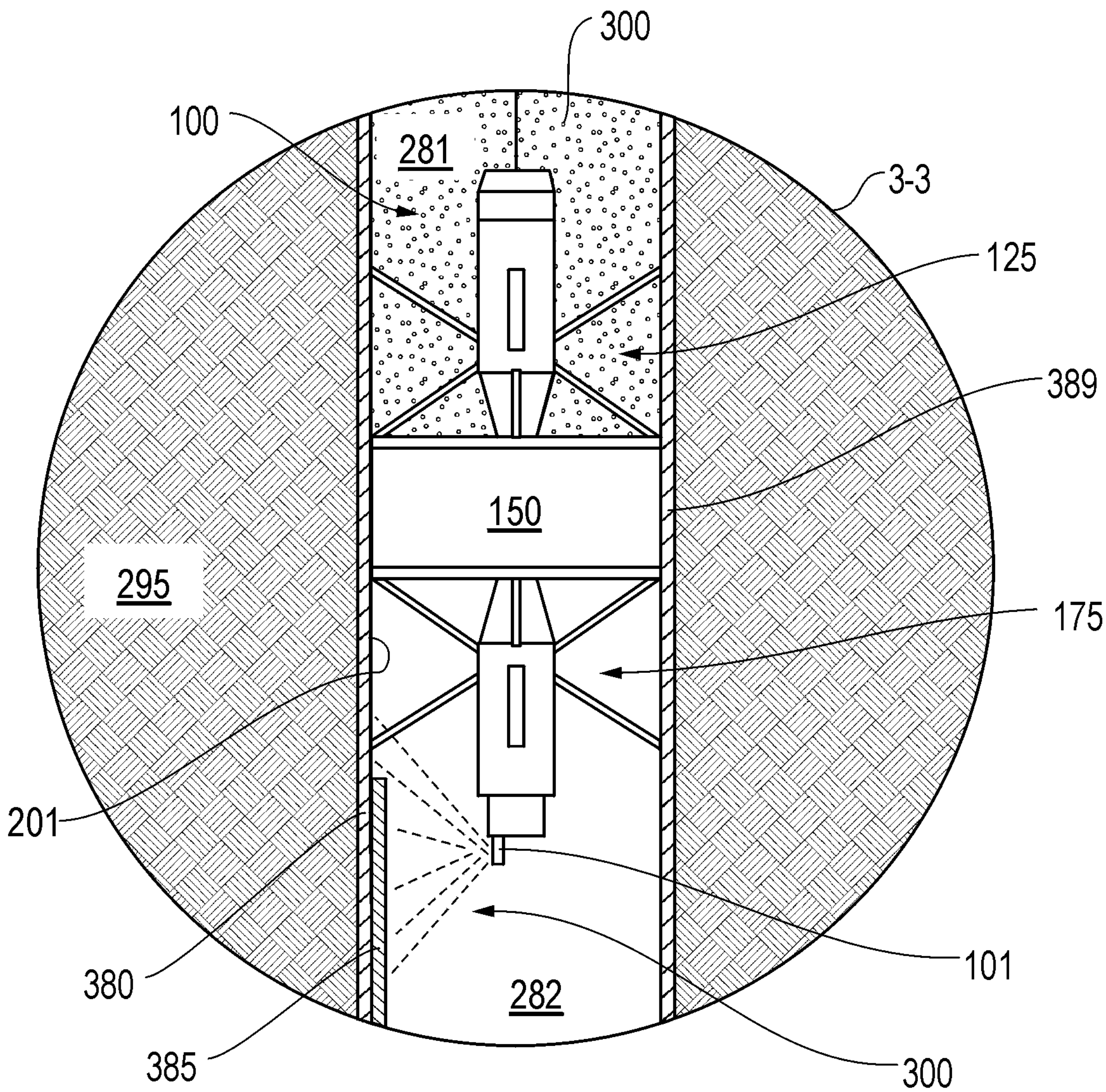

FIG. 3C

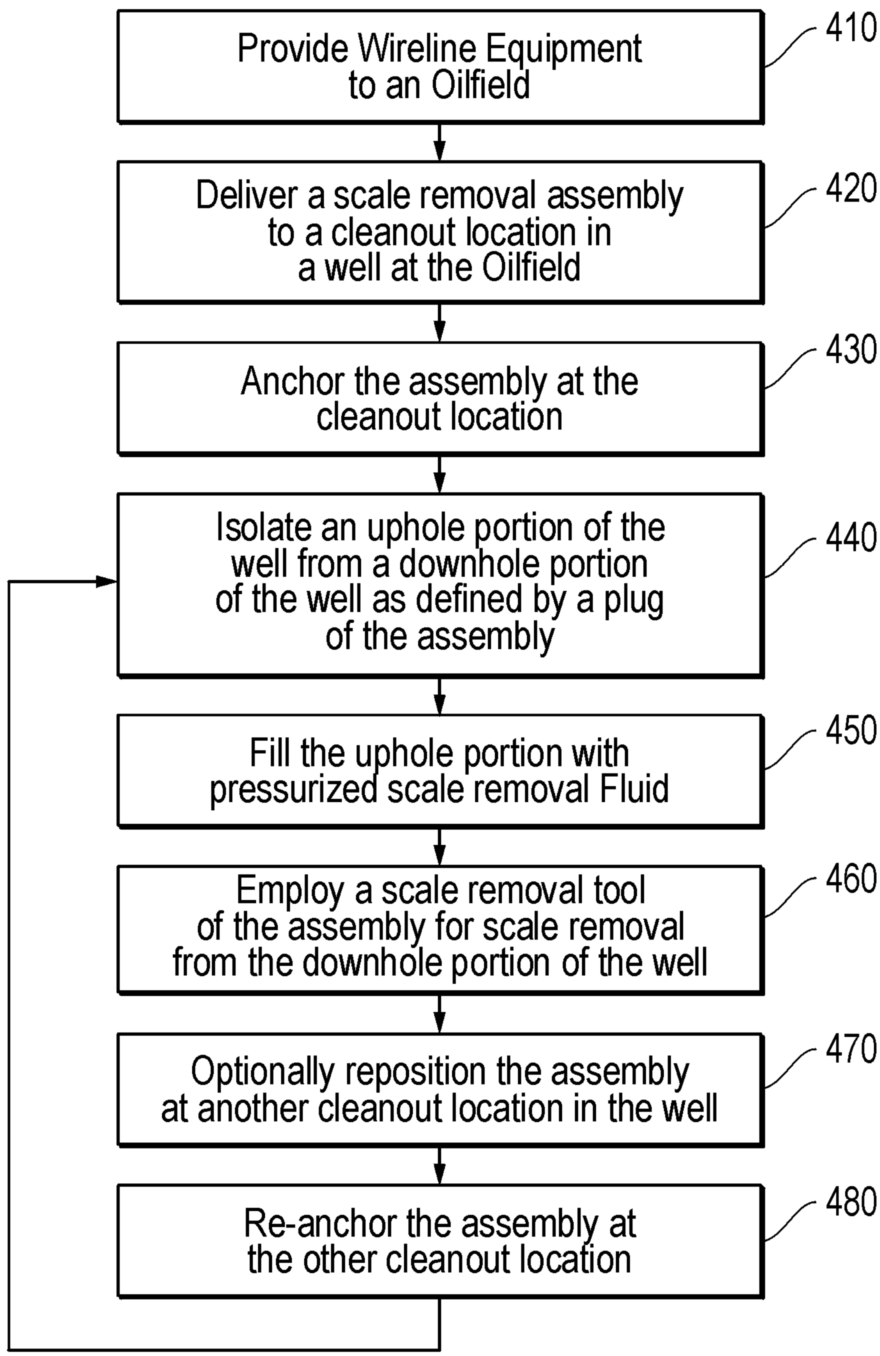
Provide Wireline Equipment to an Oilfield
410
Deliver a scale removal assembly to a cleanout location in a well at the Oilfield
420
Anchor the assembly at the cleanout location
430
Isolate an uphole portion of the well from a downhole portion of the well as defined by a plug of the assembly
440
Fill the uphole portion with pressurized scale removal Fluid
450
Employ a scale removal tool of the assembly for scale removal from the downhole portion of the well
460
Optionally reposition the assembly at another cleanout location in the well
470
Re-anchor the assembly at the other cleanout location
480

FIG. 4

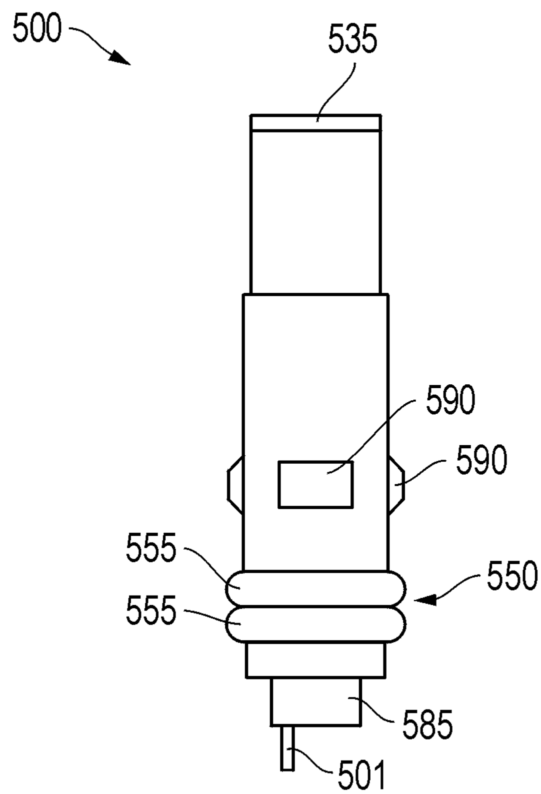

FIG. 5

SCALE REMOVAL ASSEMBLY

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments described relate to scale removal tools and techniques. In particular, embodiments of tools are described that may be deployed without coiled tubing and related equipment at the oilfield. In particular, embodiments are disclosed which include wireline deployed scale removal tools and techniques. These tools and techniques may employ pressurization control over uphole scale removal fluid, particles, beeds, penetrants or abrasives through the use of a plug or mandrel type anchor and jetting assembly without the requirement of a separate coiled tubing line.

BACKGROUND OF THE RELATED ART

Exploring, drilling and completing hydrocarbon wells are generally complicated, time consuming and ultimately very expensive endeavors. As a result, over the years increased attention has been paid to monitoring and maintaining the health of such wells. Significant premiums are placed on maximizing the total hydrocarbon recovery, recovery rate, and extending the overall life of the well as much as possible. Thus, logging applications for monitoring of well conditions play a significant role in the life of the well. Similarly, significant importance is placed on well intervention applications, such as cleanout techniques which may be utilized to remove debris from the well so as to ensure unobstructed hydrocarbon recovery.

Cleanout techniques as indicated above may be employed for the removal of loose debris from within the well. However, in many cases, debris may be present within the well that is of a more challenging nature. For example, debris often accumulates within a well in the form of 'scale'. As opposed to loose debris, scale is the buildup or caking of deposits at the surface of the well wall. The well wall may be a smooth steel casing within the well that is configured for the rapid uphole transfer of hydrocarbons and other fluids from a formation. However, a buildup of irregular occlusive scale may occur at the inner surface of the casing restricting flow therethrough. Scale may even form over perforations in the casing, thereby also hampering hydrocarbon flow into the main borehole of the well from the surrounding formation. Furthermore, scale buildup often occurs at shut-off safety valves, gas lift mandrels, and other completion assemblies. In addition to the occlusive nature of the scale, this particular type of buildup has the added disadvantage of interfering with the functionality of such features.

In order to address scale buildup as noted above, a variety of conventional techniques are available. Often times a less expensive gravity fed wireline technique is employed wherein chemical cleaners such as hydrochloric acid are delivered to downhole sites of scale buildup. More particularly, bailers disposed at the end of a wireline are filled with a chemical cleaning mix which is dumped on the scale buildup downhole. Unfortunately, scale buildup is generally resistant to passively delivered conventionally available chemical mix suitable for downhole use. For example, it is unlikely that calcium carbonate, barium sulfate and other crystalline scale deposits will be adequately removed by such techniques. Therefore, more extensive mechanically invasive cleanout as described below is generally required.

Scale may be removed by a variety of mechanical techniques such as the use of explosive percussion, impact bits, and milling. However, these techniques include the drawback of potentially damaging the well itself. Furthermore, the use

of impact bits and milling generally fails to remove scale in its entirety. Rather, a small layer of scale is generally left behind which may act as a seed layer in encouraging new scale growth. As a result of these drawbacks, mechanical fluid jetting tools as described below may be most often employed for scale removal.

Fluid jetting tools are often deployed within a well to remove scale buildup as described above. A jetting tool may be conveyed into the well via coiled tubing and include a rotating head for jetting pressurized fluids, chemicals, solutions, beads, particles, penetrants toward the well wall in order to fracture and dislodge the scale. The rotating head may include fluid dispensing arms that project outward from a central axis of the tool and toward the well wall. Additionally, in many cases, the water may include a chemical mix or an abrasive in order to aid in the cutting into and fracturing of the scale as indicated.

The above noted jetting tools are delivered downhole to the site of the cleanout by way of coiled tubing. Unfortunately, in order for the application to take place, the well must be shut down and coiled tubing equipment, having a massive "footprint", must be delivered to the oilfield. For example, the coiled tubing, having a jetting tool at a downhole end thereof, may be driven through the well to the site of the cleanout through injector equipment. Additionally, a series of pumps, prime movers and control equipment may also be delivered to the oilfield in order to direct the coiled tubing cleanout application. As a result, several thousands of dollars more may be spent in running the coiled tubing cleanout application as compared to the above noted wireline cleanout.

Unfortunately, as indicated above, while more cost-effective, the more minimal wireline cleanout application remains largely ineffective at actually removing scale. Alternatively, while generally effective in achieving scale removal, the indicated coiled tubing cleanout techniques involve expenses that are so exorbitant, older scale ridden wells are often simply shut down rather than facing the prospect of running a coiled tubing cleanout application on them.

SUMMARY

A pressure actuated assembly for use in a well is provided. The assembly includes a plug, lock mandrel or similar anchor for setting or locating in the well and having a fluid channel therethrough. The assembly also includes a pressure actuated tool which is coupled to the plug. Thus, the plug may be configured to direct fluid uphole thereof through the fluid channel and to the pressure actuated tool.

A scale removal assembly for disposing in a hydrocarbon well is provided. The assembly includes a plug for disposing in the well to regulate fluid pressure uphole thereof. The assembly also includes a scale removal tool that is coupled to the plug and configured for scale removal downhole of the plug.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a partially sectional side view of an embodiment of a scale removal assembly.

FIG. **2** is an overview of an oilfield with the scale removal assembly of FIG. **1** employed within a well.

FIG. **3**A is an enlarged view of the scale removal assembly of FIG. **2** positioned at a cleanout location within the well.

FIG. **3**B is an enlarged view of the scale removal assembly of FIG. **3**A with scale removal fluid pressurized thereabove in the well.

FIG. 3C is an enlarged view of the scale removal assembly of FIG. 3B with the scale removal fluid directed through a scale removal tool toward a wall of the well.

FIG. 4 is a flow-chart summarizing an embodiment of employing a scale removal assembly.

FIG. 5 is a side depiction of an alternate embodiment of a scale removal assembly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments are described with reference to certain scale removal tools and plug types. In particular, certain types of jetting tools coupled to bridge plugs are depicted and described. However, a variety of pressure actuated scale removal tools may be employed. For example, the scale removal jetting tools may be of a fixed or rotating configuration. Additionally, the jetting tools may be extendable to increase the size of the cleaning area, such as by employing a worm gear or screwdriver configuration, often referred to as a "Yankee screwdriver". Similarly, a variety of well plugs may be utilized, including both bridge and lock mandrel configurations. Regardless, embodiments described herein include pressure actuated tools utilized in combination with well plugs so as to allow a downhole pressurized application to proceed without the cost prohibitive requirement of coiled tubing deployment.

Referring now to FIG. **1**, with added reference to FIG. **2**, an embodiment of a scale removal assembly **100** is shown. As detailed below, the assembly **100** is pressure actuated with a plug **150** for directing a fluid through to a scale removal tool. In the embodiment shown, the scale removal tool is a jetting tool with a nozzle housing **185** and a rotating dispense nozzle **101**. That is, as detailed below, the housing **185** is configured to rotate the nozzle **101** about a central axis of the assembly **100** while directing pressurized fluid toward scale buildup **200** at a wall **201** of a well **280**. However, in an alternate embodiment, the nozzle **101** may be of a fixed configuration to focus on scale removal from a particular location at the wall **201**.

As depicted, the plug **150** of the scale removal assembly **100** is of a bridge configuration. That is, the plug **150** is positioned between an uphole anchor mechanism **125** and a downhole anchor mechanism **175**. The bridge configuration allows the assembly **100** to be secured at just about any downhole location, for example, without particular concern over locating matching key slots in the well wall **201** to accommodate the assembly **100**.

Once positioned at the proper cleanout location within a well **280**, the anchor mechanisms **125**, **175** are configured to immobilize the assembly **100** and compress the plug **150** therebetween so as to effectively plug the well **280**. That is, the plug **150** may be of an expandable material such as a rubber-based material or an expandable polymeric material suitable for downhole use. Thus, uphole **140** and downhole **190** anchor arms of each mechanism **125**, **175** respectively, may be employed to act against the well wall **201** in forcing uphole **155** and downhole **165** anchor plates toward one another in order to achieve the noted compression of the plug **150**. That is, with stabilizing arms **145**, **195** coupled to the plates **155**, **165**, the action of the anchor arms **140**, **190** may be employed to drive the plates **155**, **165** against the plug **150**. This may proceed until the plug **150** expands to a profile effectively occluding the well **280** sealingly against the wall **201** thereof.

As indicated above, the well **280** may be occluded by the plug **150**. Thus, the assembly **100** may be employed to aid in pressure regulation uphole thereof. For example, when a fluid is pumped into the well **280**, the amount of fluid pressure in the well **280** above the plug **150** may be defined by the depth of the well **280** and pumping in combination with the occluding nature of the plug **150**.

The plug **150** is also equipped with a fluid channel **170** so as to allow a controlled flow of fluid therethrough. That is, with respect to the embodiment shown, a fluid pathway which includes the fluid channel **170** may be present from one end of the assembly **100** to the other so as to allow fluid passage therethrough. For example, the uphole anchor mechanism **125** includes a head **135** which leads to an anchor housing **130** and ultimately an uphole coupling **137** which is secured to the uphole anchor plate **155**, all of which may have a common fluid pathway therethrough leading to the depicted fluid channel **170**. Similarly, the downhole anchor mechanism **175** includes the above noted rotating nozzle **101** and nozzle housing **185** which are coupled to the downhole anchor housing **180**, coupling **187**, and plate **165**, all of which may also have a common fluid pathway leading to the fluid channel **170**.

With the above described configuration of a scale removal assembly **100**, fluid flow may be a matter primarily of whether or not the nozzle **101** is on or off. That is, by use of a plug **150** to isolate uphole fluid, the fluid may be pressurized and diverted to the nozzle **101** through a fluid pathway of the assembly **100** including the depicted fluid channel **170**. As such, the nozzle **101** may be employed for pressurized scale removal as detailed further below, without the requirement of cost prohibitive coiled tubing deployment.

Continuing now with reference to FIG. **2**, the well **280** is depicted running through a formation **295** at an oilfield **290**. The scale removal assembly **100** is depicted at a cleanout location within the well **280**. Buildup of scale **200** is shown at locations of the wall **201** of the well **280**. However, the assembly **100** may be employed as detailed below in order to remove the scale **200**. As described above, the assembly **100** is positioned with the plug **150** sealingly disposed relative to the wall **201** of the well **280** between uphole **125** and downhole **175** anchor mechanisms. As such, the plug **150** may be employed to at least partially define and regulate pressure and/or communication between uphole **281** and downhole **282** portions of the well **280**. As indicated above, and detailed further below regarding FIGS. **3A-3B**, this allows for a pressurized fluid cleanout application to proceed through the nozzle **101** without requiring coiled tubing deployment.

With continued reference to FIG. **2**, conventional wireline equipment **225**, as opposed to coiled tubing equipment, is depicted at an oilfield **290**. The cost effective, smaller footprint, equipment **225** may be employed in order to run a cleanout application in the well **280** with the scale removal assembly **100**. In the embodiment shown, a wireline truck **240** is shown for mobile delivery of a spool **250** of wireline cable **255** to the oilfield **290**. The truck **240** may be equipped with a control unit **260** and metering tool **270** to aid in guiding the operation. However, in the embodiment shown, aside from the foot-space required to accommodate the wireline truck **240**, no other foot-space may be taken up at the oilfield **290** by the wireline equipment.

The above noted wireline equipment **225** may be employed with other equipment already at the oilfield **290** in order to keep space requirements at a minimum. For example, the wireline cable **255** is routed through a well head **275** over the well **280** and to the assembly head **135** of the scale removal assembly **100**. However, a fluid line **277** may also already be routed through the well head **275** and to the well **280** for a host of other well applications. As such, scale removal fluid and pressure may be provided to the well **280**, particularly at the uphole portion **281** thereof. That is, other pressurization equipment and pumps, generally present at the oilfield **290** for fracturing and other well applications, may be employed to provide the scale removal fluid and pressure. Thus, rather than employing coiled tubing for utilizing pressurized fluid for scale removal, a column of pressurized fluid may be provided for scale removal via the isolated uphole portion **281** of the well **280** as detailed hereinbelow.

Referring now to FIGS. **3**A-**3**C, with added reference to FIG. **2**, methods of deploying and utilizing the scale removal assembly **100** is described. Beginning with FIG. **3**A, the assembly **100** may be dropped downhole as directed by the control unit **260** at the oilfield **290**. That is, the wireline equipment **225** may be utilized to drop the assembly **100**, potentially several thousand feet, into the well **280** as depicted in FIG. **2** and to a cleanout location. Delivery of the assembly **100** in this manner positions it at a point immediately uphole of scale **200** to be removed as detailed below.

Once positioned at a cleanout location in the well **280**, anchor arms **140**, **190** may be actuated by conventional means to engage a borehole casing **380** defining the wall **201** of the well **280**. Power for actuation of the arms **140**, **190** may be carried to the assembly **100** by way of the wireline cable **255**. However, in alternate embodiments, a downhole power source may be coupled to the body of the scale removal assembly **100** itself. Regardless, once engaged with the casing **380**, the arms **140**, **190** may act relative to one another so as to compress the plug **150**, thereby slightly enlarging its profile. In this manner, a sealing engagement between the plug **150** and the wall **201** of the well **280** may be achieved. As depicted in FIGS. **3**A-**3**C, this sealing engagement may define a separation between uphole **281** and downhole **282** portions of the well **280**. Indeed, aside from communication through the assembly **100**, the uphole portion **281** of the well **280** may be physically isolated from the downhole portion **282**. This isolation may allow for fluid pressurization of the uphole portion **281** as detailed further below.

Continuing with reference to FIG. **3**A, scale **200** is depicted over a shut-off valve **385**. The shut-off valve **385** may be incorporated into the borehole casing **380** and provided as a manner of closing off the well **280** to hydrocarbon production. For example, a hydraulic line or other powering mechanism may be incorporated into the casing **380** and run to the shut-off valve **385** from the surface of the oilfield **290**. In this manner, an operator at the surface may manually actuate the shut-off valve **385** to move from the vertical position depicted to a horizontal orientation, closing off the well **280**. However, as shown in FIG. **3**A, the buildup of scale **200** over the valve **385** may prohibit its proper operation. Thus, as is often the case, scale removal may be necessary in order to allow for a return to proper working order of a downhole device, in this case, a shut-off valve **385**. However, gas lift mandrels and other downhole devices may be similarly affected.

Referring now to FIG. **3**B, scale removal fluid **300** is shown in the isolated uphole portion **281** of the well **280**. The fluid **300** may be pumped into the uphole portion **281** through conventional surface equipment, such as positive displacement pumps, coupled to the fluid line **277** of FIG. **2**. Regardless, the uphole portion **281** may be sealed off by the assembly **100** as described above. Thus, an influx of fluid **300** may result in the development of significant pressure in the uphole portion **281**. For example, in one embodiment, between about 500 and about 10,000 PSI may be generated within the uphole portion **281** and maintained thereat by the assembly **100**. However, other pressures may be employed.

The above described scale removal fluid **300** may be water supplied to the oilfield **290** or a variety of other readily available fluid sources. For example, where the assembly **100** is employed in conjunction with offshore operations, the fluid **300** may be made up primarily of seawater. In one embodiment, the uphole portion **281** is initially filled to a specified volume with a more active scale removal fluid **300**, such as an acid solution, with the remainder of the uphole portion **281** 'backfilled' with seawater or other more inert and less expensive fluid to maintain pressure. Indeed a host of scale removal fluid **300** types may be employed. These may include mixtures of hydrochloric or other acids. Similarly, abrasives may be mixed therein to help promote scale removal.

Referring now to FIGS. **3**B and **3**C, the pressure within the uphole portion **281** may be taken advantage of for removal of the scale **200** from the wall **201** of the well **280**. As depicted in FIG. **3**B, the fluid **300**, even under pressure, may be maintained within the uphole portion **281**. This may be achieved by maintenance of the seal between the plug **150** and the casing **380** in conjunction with a closed dispense nozzle **101**. That is, the dispense nozzle **101** may be located at the end of the fluid channel **170** of the plug **150** as depicted in FIG. **1** and thus, configured to control fluid flow therethrough. As such, with a closed nozzle **101** pressure in the uphole portion **281** may be maintained and/or increased as needed.

Continuing now with added reference to FIG. **3**C, however, a jet of scale removal fluid **300** may eventually be emitted from the dispense nozzle **101** and directed at the scale **200** on the valve **385** and well wall **201**. Opening of the nozzle **101** to achieve a jetting of the fluid **300** in this manner may be directed from the surface of the oilfield **290**. For example, in one embodiment, the opening of the nozzle **101** may be directed through the control unit **260** of the wireline truck **240** as depicted in FIG. **2**. Regardless, as shown in FIG. **3**C, the pressurized fluid **300** may be employed to restore the valve **385** to proper working order.

In the embodiment shown, the nozzle **101** is of a rotating configuration. Thus, a pressurized jet of scale removal fluid **300** may be directed circumferentially about the entire surface **201** of the well **280**. As such, scale removal may be achieved as needed beyond the location of the valve **385**. Furthermore, the scale removal takes place with the entire assembly **100** anchored roughly at the axial center of the well **280**. Thus, an added degree of control and precision may be provided to the cleanout application. Additionally, as depicted in FIG. **2**, other regions of the well **280** may have a buildup of scale **200**. Therefore, the scale removal assembly **100** may be de-anchored and repositioned to a new scale removal location at a different part of the well **280**. Re-anchoring, pressurizing and jet cleaning of the new location may thus proceed in the manner detailed above.

Referring now to FIG. **4**, a flow-chart summarizing an embodiment of employing the scale removal assembly **100** is described. Namely, as indicated at **410** and **420**, wireline equipment may be delivered to an oilfield. This minimal foot-space requiring equipment may be employed to deliver a scale removal assembly to a cleanout location in a well at the oilfield. As such, the need for more massive coiled tubing equipment may be obviated.

Once delivered to the cleanout location, the scale removal assembly may be anchored in position as indicated at **430** with a plug of the assembly employed to sealingly engage a wall of the well. Thus, as indicated at **440**, the plug may isolate an uphole portion of the well from a downhole portion of the well as defined by the plug itself. As such, the uphole portion of the well may be filled with pressurized scale removal fluid as indicated at **450**.

A scale removal tool of the assembly, such as the jetting nozzle detailed above, may then be employed to direct pressurized scale removal fluid at scale in the downhole portion of the well immediately below the plug (see **460**). In this manner, a pressurized column of scale removal fluid may be provided for the application without the need for coiled tubing. Rather, the column of pressurized scale removal fluid is maintained by the structure of the well itself, already in place. Furthermore, the assembly may be centered in the well during the cleanout. Thus, unlike the potentially 'wagging' or axially free end of a coiled tubing, the cleanout provided by the assembly may be more stable and controlled with a roughly even distribution of cleanout fluid directed at all portions of the well wall in the cleanout location.

As indicated at **470** and **480**, the assembly may remain in the well for additional cleanouts at other locations in the well. That is, the assembly may be de-anchored and repositioned at another cleanout location where it may then be re-anchored. Thus, subsequent cleanouts at a host of other locations within the well may proceed in the same manner as detailed above.

Continuing now with reference to FIG. **5**, an alternate embodiment of a scale removal assembly **500** is depicted. That is, as opposed to a bridge plug configuration as detailed above, the assembly **500** may take the form of a lock mandrel configuration. A lock mandrel configuration of the assembly **500** may be particularly beneficial for anchoring at predetermined locations in the well. For example, the well may be equipped with particularly located mating features for securing dog protrusions **590** of the assembly **500**. In this manner, the mating features may be located near well features thought to be susceptible to scale buildup, such as the noted shut-off valve **385** of FIGS. **3A-3C**. Thus, a potentially more precise and/or stable manner of anchoring the assembly **500** at a cleanout location may be provided.

As depicted in FIG. **5**, the assembly **500** includes a head **535** for securing to a conventional wireline **255** such as that of FIG. **2**. Additionally a plug **550** is provided for sealing against the well wall. In the embodiment shown, the plug **550** is made up of multiple circumferential seals **555**. In one embodiment, the seals **555** are inflatable in order to achieve effecting sealing against the well wall. However, other plug configurations may be employed. Additionally, as shown in FIG. **5**, a nozzle housing **585** and rotating dispense nozzle **501** are provided to the assembly in order to achieve the cleanout as detailed above. Nevertheless, as indicated above, alternate forms of scale removal tools may be incorporated into the assembly **500**.

Embodiments described hereinabove include scale removal assemblies and techniques that provide for effective scale cleanout without the need for cost prohibitive and massive footprint occupying coiled tubing equipment. Nevertheless, the assemblies and techniques detailed provide for a pressurized manner of scale removal that does not leave the operator with the sole option of a largely ineffective passive chemical cleanout.

The preceding description has been presented with reference to presently preferred embodiments. Persons skilled in the art and technology to which these embodiments pertain will appreciate that alterations and changes in the described structures and methods of operation may be practiced without meaningfully departing from the principle, and scope of these embodiments. For example, embodiments detailed hereinabove focus on cleanout applications applied to cased wells. However, embodiments such as those detailed above may be employed for removal of debris from open hole wells. Additionally, while embodiments above focus on assemblies for scale removal applications, other downhole pressure actuated applications may employ assemblies similar to those detailed herein. These may include assemblies employed as cutting or drilling tools or assemblies employing downhole perforation guns. Furthermore, the foregoing description should not be read as pertaining only to the precise structures described and shown in the accompanying drawings, but rather should be read as consistent with and as support for the following claims, which are to have their fullest and fairest scope.

I claim:

1. A pressure actuated assembly for use in a hydrocarbon well, the assembly comprising:

a plug for disposing in and sealably engaging a casing cemented into the well while immobilized in the well, said plug having a fluid channel therethrough, said plug isolating a pressurized fluid filling the well uphole of the plug from the portion of the well downhole of the plug;

a first anchor mechanism located adjacent one end of the plug, wherein the first anchor mechanism comprises a first anchor arm, a first stabilizing arm, and a first anchor plate;

a second anchor mechanism located adjacent another end of the plug, wherein the first anchor mechanism comprises a first anchor arm, a first stabilizing arm, and a first anchor plate,

wherein the anchor mechanisms, when actuated, cooperate to cause the plug to sealably engage the casing and to immobilize the plug; and

a pressure actuated tool coupled to said plug that applies an application of the pressurized fluid downhole thereof,

wherein said plug directs said pressurized fluid uphole thereof through the fluid channel to said pressure actuated tool.

2. The pressure actuated assembly of claim **1** wherein said pressure actuated tool is selected from the group consisting of a scale removal tool, a scale cutting tool, a drilling tool, and a perforation gun.

3. The pressure actuated assembly of claim **1** wherein said plug is of an expandable material for the engaging.

4. The pressure actuated assembly of claim **3** wherein the material is one of compressible and inflatable.

5. The pressure actuated assembly of claim **1** wherein said plug is selected from the group consisting of a bridge configuration and a locking mandrel configuration.

6. The pressure actuated assembly of claim **5** wherein the locking mandrel configuration comprises multiple circumferential seals for the engaging.

7. A scale removal assembly for disposing in a hydrocarbon well, the assembly comprising:

a plug disposed adjacent the anchor mechanism for disposing against the casing in the well thereby regulating pressure of a pressurized fluid in the well uphole thereof;

a first anchor mechanism located adjacent one end of the plug, wherein the first anchor mechanism comprises a first anchor arm, a first stabilizing arm, and a first anchor plate;

a second anchor mechanism located adjacent another end of the plug, wherein the first anchor mechanism comprises a first anchor arm, a first stabilizing arm, and a first anchor plate,

wherein the anchor mechanisms, when actuated, cooperate to cause the plug to sealably engage the casing and to immobilize the plug; and

a jetting tool fluidly coupled to said plug, wherein said jetting tool employs the pressurized fluid regulated uphole in the well to remove scale from the casing downhole thereof.

8. The scale removal assembly of claim **7** wherein said jetting tool comprises a dispense nozzle of a configuration that is selected from the group consisting of fixed, rotating, and extendable.

9. The scale removal assembly of claim **7** wherein said jetting tool is configured to be substantially centered axially relative to the well by said plug.

10. A method of employing a pressure actuated tool in a well, the method comprising:

disposing a plug located between two anchor mechanisms in the well with the pressure actuated tool coupled thereto, wherein each anchor mechanism comprises an anchor arm, a stabilizing arm, and an anchor plate;

delivering the plug and the pressure actuated tool into the well with wireline equipment without the use of an additional tubing line;

actuating the anchor mechanisms to expand the plug to place the plug in sealing engagement with the casing and immobilize the plug, wherein actuating the anchor mechanisms comprises engaged the casing with the anchor arms, and using force from the anchor arms to drive the anchor plates toward one another, thereby expanding the plug;

filling the uphole portion of the well with a pressurized fluid; and

directing the pressurized fluid from the uphole portion of the well to the pressure actuated tool in the downhole portion of the well.

11. The method of claim **10** wherein said directing comprises channeling the pressurized fluid from the uphole portion through a fluid channel in the plug and to the pressure actuated tool.

12. The method of claim **10** wherein the pressure actuated tool is a scale removal tool, the method further comprising removing scale from the casing of the well by application of the pressurized fluid thereat with the scale removal tool.

13. The method of claim **12** wherein the pressurized fluid is at a pressure of between about 500 PSI and about 10,000 PSI for the application.

14. The method of claim **12** wherein said disposing is at a first location in the well, the method further comprising:

repositioning the plug and the pressure actuated tool to a second location in the well; and

removing scale from the casing at the second location with the pressure actuated tool.

15. A system comprising:

a pressure actuated assembly having a plug located between two anchor mechanisms and a pressure actuated tool coupled thereto, wherein the anchor mechanisms are selectively actuated to immobilize the plug at a desired location and drive a pair of anchor plates toward one another, thereby, placing the plug in sealing engagement with a casing cemented in a well, wherein when the plug is immobilized and in sealing engagement with the casing the plug isolates a pressurized fluid in the well uphole of the plug from the portion of the well downhole of the plug, wherein the pressure actuated tool receives the pressurized fluid through the plug; and

wireline equipment coupled to the assembly, the wireline equipment for positioning at an oilfield to deliver the assembly to the well without the use of an additional tubing line.

16. The system of claim **15** wherein the pressure actuated tool direct the pressurized fluid to the casing downhole of the plug.

17. The system of claim **16** wherein the fluid is a scale removal fluid, the pressure actuated tool directs the pressurized fluid to the casing downhole of the plug to remove scale from the casing of the well.

18. The system of claim **17** wherein the scale removal fluid is selected from the group consisting of water, acid, and an abrasive.

19. The system of claim **18** wherein the water comprises seawater.

20. The system of claim **18** wherein the acid comprises hydrochloric acid.

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